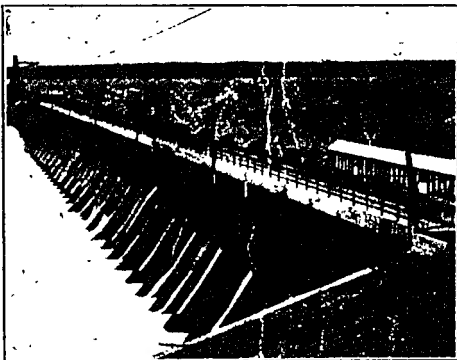


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BASSANO IRRIGATION COLONY

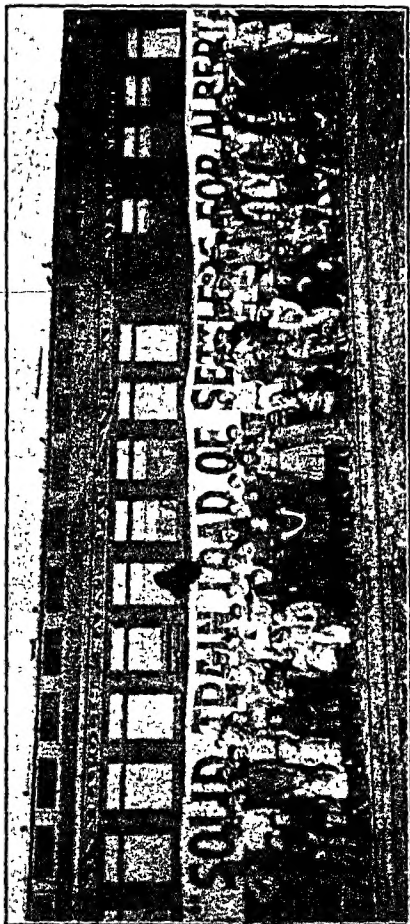
BASSANO :: ALBERTA



A Booklet Issued By
**Bassano Colony Extension
of Settlement Club**

Gem P. O. : Alberta

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ON THE WAY TO THE NEW HOME
—Bassano Colonists on Arrival at Bassano, March 11th, 1914.

FOREWORD

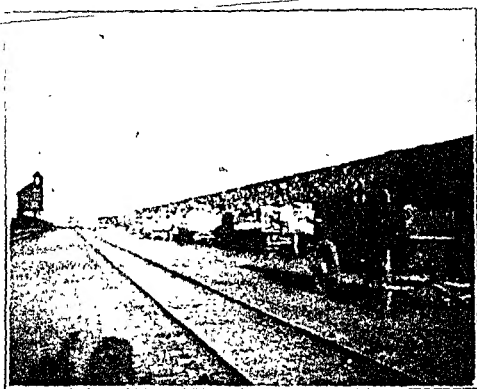


REALIZING the numerous advantages that will naturally accrue to us from a largely increased settlement, this club, including in its membership every settler now resident in the district, has been formed purely with the idea of placing before our friends and the public some of the advantages of this particular section of Western Canada. This we hope to do by means of this booklet and personal correspondence, giving reliable information pertaining to the irrigable agricultural lands for which this district is becoming famous. We are thoroughly satisfied, from investigation and experience gained in our own actual farming operations, that our district affords the settler opportunities of as rich rewards as any that can be found in this great province of Alberta or on this continent.

The lands adjoining our settlement are owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It is true that this and other companies own large areas of irrigable and other lands in different portions of Alberta which are open to settlement. Our friends, however, have the opportunity to benefit largely from the great amount of time and money spent and the trouble taken by individual members of this club in investigating such lands before finally selecting this locality.

New settlers may save that time and expense by coming direct to this district, when we are convinced they will think it unnecessary to go to the expense of investigating other parts of the country.

In the letters by our club members each individual has endeavored, so far as possible in the space at his disposal, to give such a plain, exact, detailed statement of



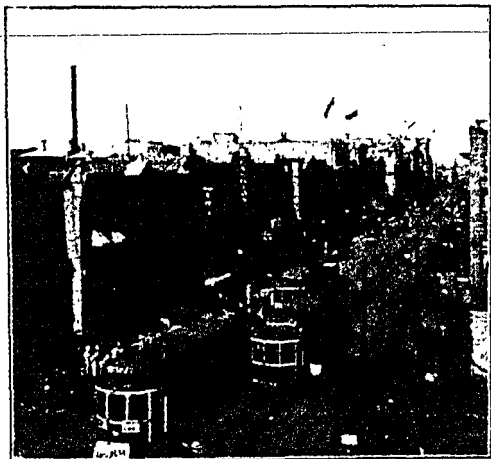
UNLOADING OUR EFFECTS

the results he has been able to obtain in his farming operations, that the reader, from these varied experiences, may gather an intelligent idea of what he should expect to accomplish.

The views shown are photographs taken on our farms and along the irrigation system supplying us with water.

LOCATION

This district is located in that portion of the province familiarly known as "Sunny Southern Alberta," about fifteen miles northeast of Bassano, a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants and a railroad centre of some importance on the main line of the Canadian Pacific



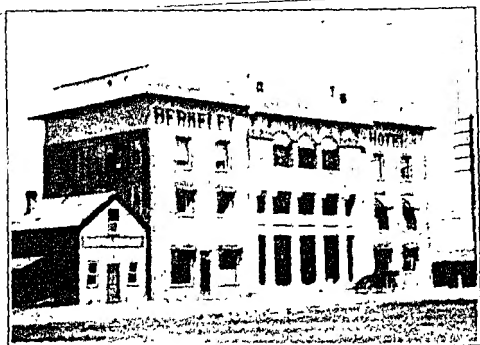
CALGARY (80 Miles to the Westward)
—A progressive modern city with a rapidly growing market.

Railway, eighty-two miles east of Calgary, the largest city between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. To the south of us some ten miles lies the new town of Countess, on a line of railway just completed by the same company and now in

operation. The Canadian Pacific also has another line surveyed which we trust may be built at an early date and which we hope will give us a town near our colony.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

We have here what we believe to be ideal climatic conditions for the production of maximum crops under irrigation, and also most favorable to the permanent



ONE OF BASSANO'S FINE HOTELS

health and happiness of the individual. The days are long and bright, cloudy weather being unusual. The sun is hot, but as there is very little humidity in the atmosphere it is always pleasant in the shade and the nights are comfortably cool. The winters are very agreeable. While it is true that it sometimes gets cold and that we have light snow-falls, these periods, as a rule, are of very short duration

and are likely to be followed by weeks of mild, balmy weather, after a few days of which the snow entirely disappears. The following figures taken from the Government weather reports will show this in a convincing manner:

During the one hundred, and fifty-one days in the months of November and December, 1913, and January, February and March, 1914, there were one hundred and four days in which the mid-day tem-



BARLEY FIELD IN COLONY, JULY 1914

perature at Calgary varied from thirty to sixty-nine degrees above zero, forty days in which it ran from zero to twenty-nine degrees above, and only seven days in which it ran below zero, the lowest point registered being 19° below

SOIL AND CONTOUR OF LANDS

The lands are open prairie with no brush to be cleared. They are covered

with a fine growth of native grass, and generally speaking are practically level, with sufficient slope to irrigate easily and afford perfect drainage. The soil is a chocolate colored loam, recognized everywhere as being one of the most productive soils of the country, underlain with a porous yellow clay sub-soil. It takes the water nicely, is very easily worked, and does not bake.

WATER RIGHTS

We direct your special attention to the water rights and all things appertaining thereto, for of course, irrigation without water would be a misnomer and a failure. Our supply of water is derived from the Bow River, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains. It is a glacier-fed stream, and the upper section of its watershed is heavily wooded and located in a territory of deep snowfall. These conditions guarantee a permanent supply of water independent of rainfall; indeed it is in the hot, dry summer, when the rainfall is at its lowest, that the river is at its highest owing to the melting of the snow on the mountains. This is a feature of prime importance in the consideration of an irrigation district.

Then, too, the Dominion Government safeguards the farmer's interest by taking care that the streams shall not be over appropriated. When the available water in the stream is appropriated, the account, as it were, with this stream is closed, and

no more appropriations from such streams are permitted. This prevents any possibility of more land being placed under irrigation than can be supplied with water. Every acre of irrigated land has exactly the same amount of water.

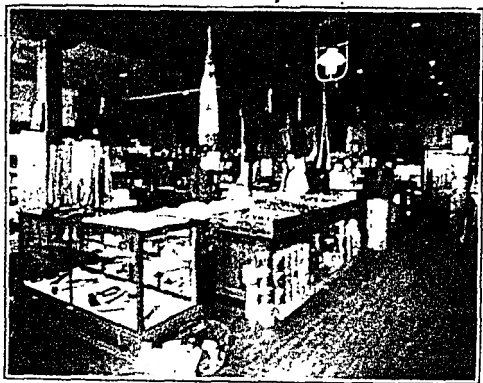


Irrigating a Sugar Beet Field—Bassano Colony

The duty of water as defined by the Dominion Government gives slightly over two acre-feet (2.02) per acre during the legal irrigation season, which is from May 1st to October 1st, and each irrigable acre gets this amount of water.

You will thus see there is no confusion possible regarding your water rights and no apprehension about more land being placed under ditch than there is water to accommodate.

When you purchase land from the Canadian Pacific Railway, you deal with a permanent corporation which has assets of hundreds of millions of dollars. Your contract is made direct with the company, and the deed to the land is made by them under authority of the "Land Titles Act, 1894." The title to the land is



INTERIOR OF A BASSANO GENERAL STORE
—A complete stock of everything always on hand.

issued to you direct by the Crown, under what is known as the Torrens system (everywhere recognized as being the simplest and most efficient in the world),

whereby the validity and absolute previous clearness of the title is guaranteed by the Crown and cannot afterwards be questioned. When you receive your title as above outlined, to your land, at the same time you will receive a final water agreement for the water rights, which is registered and shown on your title to the land. In other words, the land and water titles go together, and cannot be sold or disposed of separately.

The maintenance charge is \$1.25 per acre, with the understanding, stipulated in the water agreement, that when seventy-five per cent. of the land under any district lateral is sold, a Water Users' Association may be formed and seventy-five cents per acre paid for the maintenance of the main works and ditches, the farmers taking over their laterals and taking charge of maintenance themselves. We figure under our own lateral that when we form this association, our maintenance charge will be well under a dollar per acre annually.

We therefore repeat to you that the usual points that cause apprehension in buying land under an irrigation system are all so strongly in favor of the farmer, his interests are so well safeguarded from every angle, that you have no reason for any apprehension whatever regarding the supply of water, the amount given with your land, and the future.

CROPS

It will not be long before we are recognized as the banner alfalfa district of Canada. A perfect stand is easily secured, even on new ground. Three cuttings per season have been gotten and we are satisfied you can conservatively depend upon this making from three to five tons of cured hay per acre, depending, of



FIELD OF BARLEY (Bassano Colony)
—First Year's Cultivation.

course, somewhat on the age of the field.

Timothy, clover, vetch, field peas, corn, for fodder, sugar beets, potatoes, garden truck and small fruits are all successfully grown. The enormous yields of wheat, oats, barley and flax secured in Alberta are too well known to need emphasis here. They are all produced in abundance in this portion of the province.

CATTLE AND HOGS

Being able to produce these forage and grain crops with ease and in vast quantities, undoubtedly we are to develop into one of the greatest cattle finishing districts on the continent. Particularly so



YES—THERE ARE FISH HERE—This one caught just below the dam.

as there are adjacent to us large areas of non-irrigable, semi-arid lands, from which large numbers of feeders can be secured.

We claim a hog can be produced here for less money than any other place on the continent. When you understand that hog diseases are practically unknown in Alberta, and take into consideration our excellent markets, you will easily realize the splendid profits we are able to secure from this industry.

To assist settlers in making a start in dairying and stock raising, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will, in approved instances, supply live stock of a value not to exceed \$1,000.00 on a loan basis.

FUEL

The question of fuel is always an important one, and in this we are particularly fortunate. A coal mine has been located within easy hauling distance of our settlement, which will enable us to secure coal at a cost not to exceed \$3.50 per ton at the mine.

TERMS

Add to the foregoing advantages the unusual and heretofore unheard of terms upon which the Canadian Pacific Railway is offering lands adjacent to our settlement, and you will come to a full understanding of why these farms are being rapidly taken up and our reasons for urging prompt action if you are to avail yourself of this opportunity. Twenty years to pay, with interest at six per cent. per annum on the unpaid principal. But

the Company does not stop at this. You may select from various plans and specifications a house and barn most suited to your needs and they build these for you, up to a cost not to exceed \$2,000.00. The value of these improvements is then added to the list price of the land and all



COLONY KIDS

—They brought their playmate with them.

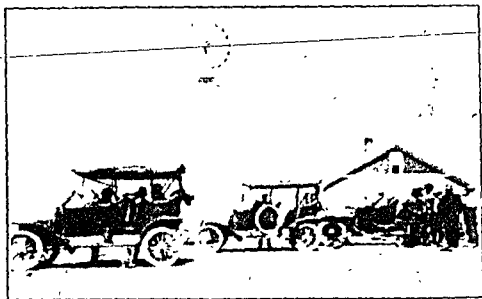
included under one agreement of sale and paid under the twenty-year plan.

SCHOOLS

The school system in Alberta is equal to any on this continent. The schools

are organized and governed in very much the same manner as those in the United States. Owing to liberal government assistance, the cost to the settler of maintaining the school is comparatively small. Each teacher employed must have certificate of a recognized standard of education and a thorough system of Government Inspectors is maintained.

We have already organized our school district and will soon erect the first school house in the centre of the colony.



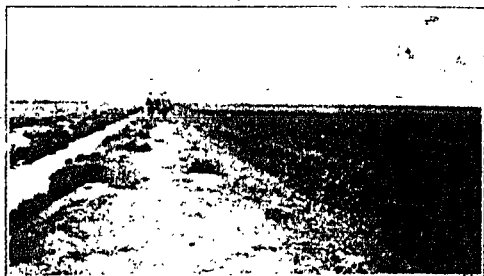
A Group of Homeseekers During Lunch Hour
—Parties of homeseekers were an almost daily occurrence all summer and fall.

Additional school districts will be established as our settlement extends.

TAXATION

Farmers who have been accustomed to the system of taxation in agricultural parts of the United States will be interested to know that in Alberta no taxes are charged against the farmer's improvements, live stock, machinery or personal

effects. Taxation is simply on the land itself, and the rate is very much lower than prevails on the high-priced lands of the United States. Every dollar saved on taxes is a dollar added to the profit of the farmer, and a comparison of the rates here with those paid in older districts is very much in our favor.



View Showing General Contour of Lands.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

Following are a number of statements giving the personal experiences and opinions of members of our colony..

Gem, Alberta,
November 14:h, 1914.

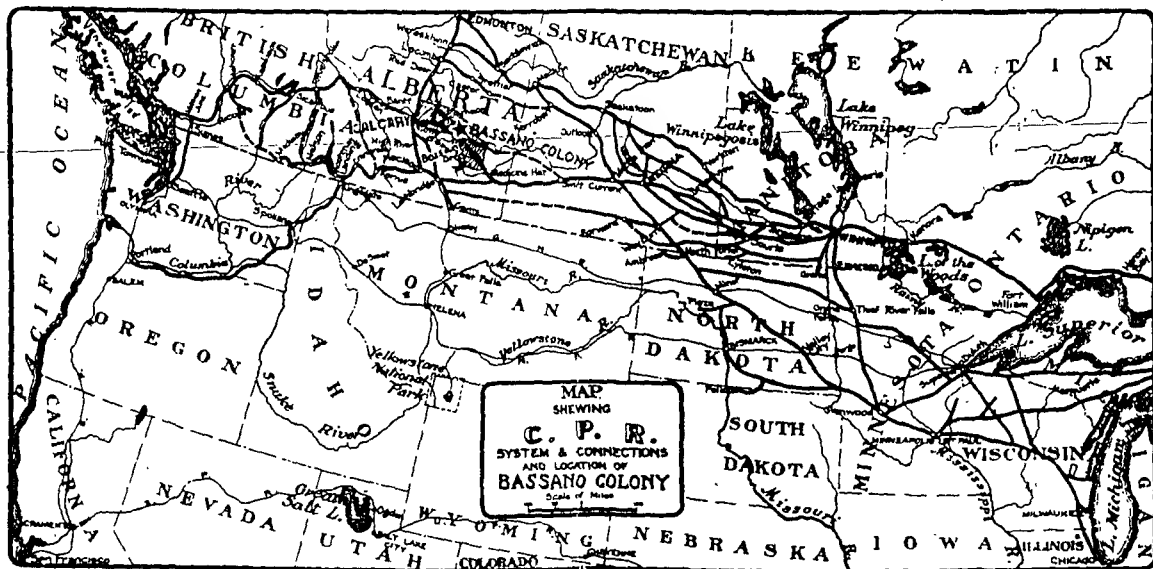
In writing this letter it is my wish to make a plain and exact statement of just what I have been able to accomplish during my first season in this district.

I moved from Greeley, Colorado, bringing with me 4 head of horses, 28 hens, implements and household effects, landing here March

22nd, 1914. By the latter part of May I had succeeded in getting 95 acres in wheat, oats, barley and potatoes.

When I bought this farm the understanding with the Company was that they would be unable to deliver water to us until this Fall, but the Spring was exceptionally dry and it appeared very plain that no one could secure any crop without water. By exceptional efforts they succeeded in getting water to me

40 bushels to the acre. Oats and barley, where they were well watered, made good yields, but in all grain fields the spots I did not get the water on made practically nothing. This has positively convinced me that to farm successfully in this district we must irrigate and that all crops respond very quickly to the application of water. Not only that, but I have positively demonstrated that by properly applying water one can greatly hasten



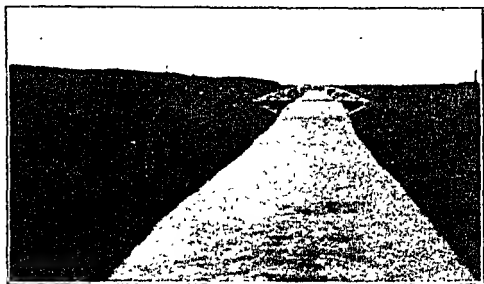
the last of May. All crops were then irrigated up, but as I had not expected to use water this year, my ground had not been put in shape to get the water all over it properly, with the result that my fields of grain were not uniform. Parts of my wheat went 35 to

the maturing of grain. This was shown by unwatered spots being still very green at the time the irrigated portions were perfectly ripe.

Coming from a famous potato country I was very curious to know what success we could make with this crop here. I prepared a little

less than 4 acres which I finished planting on June 2nd. Taking into consideration the fact that I had to irrigate them up, which is not a good practice, and that they were on new land which had never been fertilized. I feel that the 700 bushels secured is a wonderful showing and I am convinced that when this ground is gotten into proper shape, the results secured will be as good, if not much better, than in any of the great potato districts in the States.

The hens I brought with me have paid for my groceries, and I have raised 70 chickens. My neighbors have all done as well with their hens and have had exceptional success with turkeys.



View of North Canal Which Supplies the Colony

My pigs have done exceedingly well, costing practically nothing to raise to good-sized shoats. Hog diseases are almost unknown and as soon as we have our alfalfa fields well started, there will be lots of money in this line.

Stock of all kinds do well, especially milch cows. So far as I have been able to discover, prices for both butter and cream have always been good. The number of cows in the district is rapidly increasing.

I have found the climate much better than it was represented to me or than I expected. The general impression Colorado people seem to have as to the climate in Alberta is entirely wrong. No doubt the fact that I did not stop plowing until November 12th will greatly surprise people who have understood that we have short seasons here.

To sum up my season's work, my grain and potatoes from the 95 acres have made me, at present market prices, in the neighborhood of \$2400.00. Profits from hogs, calves, colts and chickens raised, amount to easily \$300.00.

Taking into consideration the fact that this was my first year in the country, and that I was not familiar with local conditions, and that my land was new, I can only say that the results far surpassed my expectations, and I believe I am correct in saying that this colony will undoubtedly develop into one of the best irrigated districts on the continent, and I want to say further, with all earnestness, that I do not believe it is possible to find another new country with equal opportunities for the farmer with limited capital.

(Sgd.) ROBT. W. COMER.

Gem P.O., Alberta,
November 15th, 1914

With the trainload of settlers, we arrived in Bassano, Alberta, on March 11th, in fair weather.

My crop this year consisted of wheat, oats, barley and a few potatoes. Although the spring was exceptionally dry and I could not get water on my land, as I could not get my ditches ready until June, still we obtained fairly good results from the 35 acres that I succeeded in getting watered. As this is a new country with recently constructed ditches, the company did not expect to furnish water this season, but owing to the drouth of Spring, we received the water in June.

I will have 71 acres of land in shape to irrigate and part in crop next spring. (I have an 80-acre farm). With a rich soil, plenty of water and a good healthy climate, I do not see any reason why this should not prove to be a good agricultural district.

(Sgd.) F. G. THOMPSON.

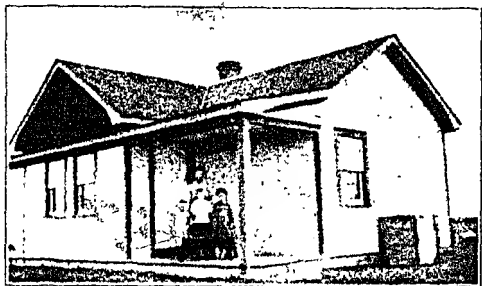
Gem P.O., Alberta,

November 14th, 1914.

I came to Southern Alberta about a year ago from Colorado, and can see no great difference in climatic conditions here and in Eastern Colorado.

We can raise everything here that can be raised in Colorado except melons, while potatoes, small grains and alfalfa yield far better here than in Colorado.

The soil, which is a chocolate loam, is very



L. B. McBRIDE'S HOUSE—Bassano Colony.

productive under irrigation. and there is no doubt that the C.P.R. have the best irrigation system in the world.

It was clearly demonstrated here this year that with irrigation, crops could be forced during the growing season and thereby eliminate all danger from frost, and from a mixed farming standpoint, I consider the Bassano

colony second to none. Plowing was in full blast until November 13th, when a light snow stopped us.

(Sgd.) D. C. FORTNEY.

Gem P.O., Alberta,

November 12th, 1914.

Having arrived in Canada on March 10th, and going on a raw piece of land without a furrow broken, we will say this in regard to our first year's farming.

We started to break prairie about April 10th. We planted 40 acres of barley, and 30



L. B. McBRIDE'S BARN—Bassano Colony.

acres of oats, about May 25th, but it was so dry that the grain would not sprout until it was irrigated about June 20th. With only one irrigation the barley made 16 bushels per acre, and the oats made 30 bushels per acre. Had we irrigated it again, there is no question but it would have made double the yield. This grain was all well matured and oats weighed 40 lbs. per bushel, and the barley is above standard weight. Had we not been persuaded that another irrigation would prevent the ripening of the grain, we would have irrigated more.

If you get your crops up in proper time in the spring, there is no question but that they will mature. A man with a limited capital, but willing to work, will make good here.

(Sgd.) C. W. JONES.

H. P. FERGUSON.

Gem P.O., Alberta,
November 16th, 1914.

We will state a few facts about farming that we did this season. We had 30 acres of raw prairie broken out last spring, and seeded it to oats. While it was late in the season when we planted, the seed lay in the ground about two weeks before we irrigated, which was about the 15th of June, and the oats came up about the 20th. We harvested our crop of oats on the 12th and 13th of September. The average yield per acre was 55 bushels. I think irrigation has a great future here, and for mixed farming and stock raising, the country has no equal.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. PARROTT.
W. W. PARROTT.

Gem P.O., Alberta,
November 16th, 1914.

We arrived in Alberta March 13th, 1914. The weather was warm and nice. We seeded about 100 acres to wheat, oats and barley, then broke 15 acres of sod and put in flax, also one acre to potatoes. On account of the irrigation system being so new, we did not expect to irrigate any early in the season, so did not prepare the land, but due to the dry spell of weather we were forced to irrigate. We received water on the land on the 14th of June, but it being so late we did not water all the crop, but what we did matured well and raised a crop.

Potatoes did very well. I believe this is an extra good potato country. We expect to seed about 125 acres to grain next year, and about 5 acres to potatoes, as I think the prospects are good. As for alfalfa, I think it will do well. What was seeded this year made a good growth, and it is easy to get a good stand.

With regard to climate, the summer was delightful, and fall and winter so far are more than I expected, as we plowed up to November 13th. My opinion is that for a stock

country, this cannot be excelled, as stock do well winter and summer. The horses on the range last spring were fat. The future of this country seems good, as the climate, soil and water to irrigate with are the very best.

(Sgd.) J. PAUL ROYER.

Gem P.O., Alberta,

November 14th, 1914.

I moved to Canada on March 11th, 1914, and the weather was nice. I think irrigating is all right for this part of the country, and wheat, oats and barley do fine. Potatoes will grow here. I think the winters are not too cold up here.

(Sgd.) EMIL THOMPSON.

Gem, Alberta,

November 14th, 1914.

My opinion of this country after living here one season is that it is a very good country to make a home in and compares quite favorably in many ways with the Eaton Greeley country where I formerly farmed.

Crops make very quick growth and yield abundantly. I am agreeably surprised with the weather conditions here, as it is not a frozen up country, as many people in Colorado have the impression it is. There is very little difference between this country and Denver in the time that we get killing frosts.

In my judgment this is a healthier climate than Colorado, and we are not bothered with pests such as potato bugs, grasshoppers and rattlesnakes.

(Sgd.) ERNEST LYSTER.

Gem P.O., Alberta,

November 12th, 1914.

The writer of this letter is just an ordinary man who came to Canada in the spring of 1914 from Holly, Colorado. I am very much

pleased with the country. We look for wonderful developments within the next five years in wheat growing, and also alfalfa growing. I planted 4½ acres the second of July and cut two tons of hay from it the first of September. I feel confident crops will ripen much earlier under irrigation. That is my experience this year. I have plowed 70 acres of stubble ground since the tenth of October and broke 20 acres of sod. We have had beautiful fall weather. Several inches of snow fell somewhere near the first of October—just what we needed in the way of moisture. I also irrigated before plowing and it plowed much easier. I threshed 1051 bushels of wheat off 50 acres, and 1400 bushels of oats off 30 acres. If I had irrigated my crops when they first needed moisture I would have been several hundred dollars better off.

Any man with fairly good health and not afraid of work can own a home in Canada.

(Sgd.) R. E. ROBSON.

Gem, Alberta,
November 14th, 1914.

We moved to Alberta in March, 1913, from Colorado, and located in the Eastern Section of the C.P.R. Irrigation Block, in the Bassano Colony. The first year we had no irrigation water, but had fairly good crops. In 1914, the system being complete, the Company turned the water in on the 15th day of May, and where we used the water we had good crops, there being nothing raised except where we irrigated (it being an unusually dry year). We sowed alfalfa, timothy, speltz, oats, wheat, and barley, all of which did well with irrigation. Sugar beets, Swede turnips and potatoes do exceedingly well. We have all the natural elements for stock raising, such as grass, water, plenty of sunshine both winter and summer, mild winters, and can raise plenty of grain for fattening stock. We have enjoyed

the best of health and believe that anyone coming here who is not afraid of work will win.

(Sgd.) A. L. FRYBERGER.

Gem P.O., Alberta,
November 17th, 1914.

As I have not been in the country any length of time I did not have any crop. I came from Denver, Colorado, here the seventeenth of April and took a ready-made farm. I did the breaking, which made it quite late to put in any crop, but I put in 25 acres of oats for



**House and Barn on Harry Stepp's Farm
—Bassano Colony.**

green feed, which I planted the 25th of June and cut the middle of September, and got fifty tons. We have plenty of water for irrigating at all times and we are very much pleased with the country and with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's proposition.

(Sgd.) HARRY STEPP.

Gem, Alberta,
November 23rd, 1914.

I came to Canada last March to farm, and I find it a very good farming and stock country, and the climate is fine, much better

than I expected. I think this will be a prosperous country. What we want is more people here, and then it will come to the front.

(Sgd.) L. B. McBRIDE.

Gem. Alberta.

November 18th, 1914.

I came to Alberta last March from Colorado, and found the weather nice and warm. Our summer was somewhat dry, but after June 15th, we had plenty of water to irrigate with and had a fair crop. I am sure after we get our land plowed to the right depth and worked good, ~~that it is one of the best farming~~ countries that the sun shines on. From what I can see of the country, climate, etc., I think we can grow and mature anything we plant.

We have had an ideal Fall, and all in all, my opinion of it is that this is a great country.

(Sgd.) S. A. WILSON.

Gem. Alberta,

November 20th 1914.

I am farming in the Bassano Colony. I think there are good prospects for the country, as the land proves to be well adapted to irrigation, and we can raise all kinds of grain and vegetables. We have an abundance of irrigation water. I think it will also develop into a stock raising and alfalfa growing district, as what alfalfa has been sown is doing fine. We have plenty of range and well water for our stock.

(Sgd.) H. A. KEENER.

Gem. Alberta.

November 20th, 1914.

I think this part of the country is O. K. You will hear many people in Colorado say that the season is too short here to make a



Homes of S. A. Wilson (Post Office); Jones & Ferguson and R. Robson—Bassano Colony.

success of farming, but so far as I can see the season is about as long here as in the most of Colorado.

We commenced farming in the latter part of March, had our grain threshed about the first of September, and have been plowing up to the 12th of November. You see we have such a long day of sunshine during the summer months that crops of all kinds mature very fast.

I may say that I never saw crops do any better under irrigation than they did last summer in this district. You remember seeing an article in a Denver paper last spring sent in from a farmer from Alberta saying that owing to the climatic conditions irrigation was a failure here. Well the same farmer was through here in the summer giving the farmers the same song and dance and had a good many of them scared to irrigate, even although they knew that their grain needed water. The consequence was that those who listened to him did not raise much, whereas those who went ahead and irrigated had good crops. His talk cost the newcomers many dollars, as every one can now see that irrigation is as beneficial here as in Colorado. I think the alfalfa is going to do fine here, and once we get a good few acres seeded down, then we can go in for rotation and more mixed farming. Root crops do fine, especially potatoes.

If one once gets hold of a small bunch of cows on the side, I have no doubt but that one can make more than a living here. There are miles of the finest kind of range at our doors.

Any of your neighbors who are now renting land down there might as well be owning their own farm up here and not costing them as much as they pay for rent.

(Sgd.) CHAS. MILNE.

Gem, Alberta,
November 23rd, 1914.

I believe that irrigation will be a great success here. I had the finest garden this year I ever raised. My little patch of alfalfa did extra well, and if I could have used the water in time, I am satisfied I would have made a good grain crop.

(Sgd.) E. B. BRAMBLE.

Gem, Alberta,
November 24th, 1914.

I arrived in Bassano on April 9th, 1914, from Ft. Morgan, Colorado. I have lived in Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas, and must say that the best place for a man to get a start and a home is from the C.P.R. in Canada.

The country here in Alberta which the C.P.R. has under irrigation, is a rich sandy loam, and has just enough slope to make it easy to irrigate. The crops that were irrigated this summer show what can be done by irrigation, as very little was raised on non-irrigable land.

I have never seen a nicer summer and fall any place. I do not think anyone could make a mistake by coming here.

(Sgd.) WM. S. POLLOCK.

Gem, Alberta,
November 24th, 1914.

We arrived in Bassano, Alberta, April 9th, 1914. I chose a farm with only a small portion irrigable, which I have regretted ever since, because this year has proven that irrigation is a success in this part of Alberta. My non-irrigated crop was the very last to ripen, showing conclusively that irrigated crops will ripen earlier than non-irrigated crops will (provided however that one understands irrigating).

I have farmed in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and must say that with the

inducements and help that we get from the C.P.R., and the fertility of the soil, we can do much better here than any other place that I have been in. The C.P.R. let me exchange the farm that I chose for one that is nearly all irrigable, and I will say that I am entirely satisfied with my farm that I now have.

(Sgd.) A. P. MILLER.

November 28th, 1914.
Gem P.O., Alberta,

I think the C.P.R. irrigated land with low rate of interest and easy payments is the most famous chance for a poor man to get a home in a favorable climate that I ever saw. I saw better oats here this fall than I ever saw before but once. When I came here two and a half months ago my wife was almost an invalid; now she is able to do house work and go and see the neighbors.

I will be glad to answer any inquiries and give the facts as they are.

(Sgd.) WM. SALCHENBERGER.

Gem. Alberta,
November 22nd, 1914.

I can honestly say that I have never seen grain do better under irrigation or grow faster in a short time as the grain on my farm did this year.

I have never seen grain do better under irrigation in California, where I have had experience in raising grain under irrigation for over twelve years. I also planted a small patch of potatoes as late as the 28th of June. They got ripe, and we got a very good yield. I think by giving the farm a fair chance a person can raise as good crops here as we could down in California.

(Sgd.) THEODORE SCHNITZLER.

Gem P.O., Alberta,
November 28th, 1914.

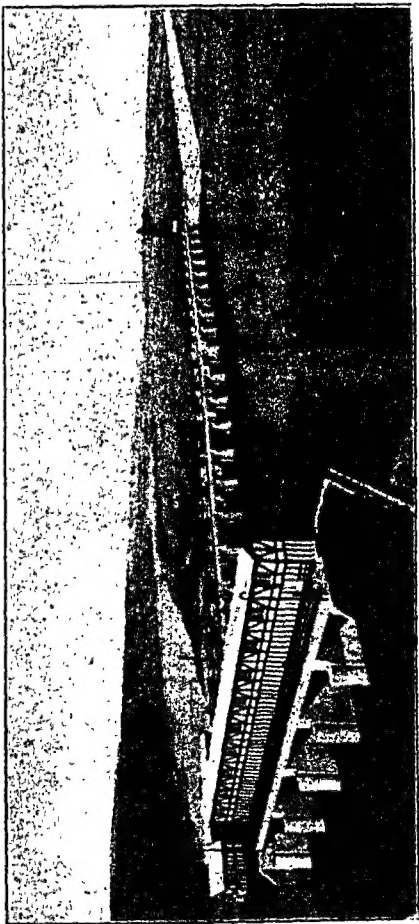
I live in this irrigated district in Alberta, Canada, and I like it fine. We have plenty of water, and the land is first-class; it will raise good wheat, oats, barley, flax and potatoes. I planted barley which came up in three days after it was irrigated, that is the trouble, to get the crop all up at once. The grass is fine for stock. You can go out on the prairie and get all the hay you want. I sold oats on the place for 50c a bushel, and hay at \$12 a ton. Potatoes-are-\$1.25-bushel, and wheat is \$1.00 a bushel.

(Sgd.) J. H. FLYNN.

Full personal information concerning this colony and any of the conditions in which you may be interested, will gladly be furnished by any member of this club, whose name appears herein.

MEMBERS OF THE BASSANO COLONY EXTENSION OF SETTLEMENT CLUB

Name	Address	Former Address
E. B. Bramble,	Gem, Alberta	Colorado.
H. C. Scheibner,	" "	Washington.
H. S. Kellow,	" "	Colorado.
H. P. McAuliffe,	" "	Kansas.
Chas. Milne,	" "	Colorado.
H. E. Stepp,	" "	"
C. W. Jones,	" "	"
J. H. Alstott,	" "	"
L. B. McBride,	" "	"
F. G. Thompson,	" "	"
Theo. Schnitzler,	" "	California.
J. D. Laughlin,	" "	Colorado.
G. W. Parrott,	" "	"
W. W. Parrott,	" "	"
A. L. Fryberger,	" "	"
W. E. Canning,	" "	"
R. W. Comer,	" "	"
Emil Thomson,	" "	"
H. Ferguson,	" "	"
Wm. Salchenberger,	" "	Washington.
T. Ladler,	" "	Colorado.
D. C. Fortney,	" "	"
J. P. Royer,	" "	"
Wm. S. Pollock,	" "	"
Ernest Lyster,	" "	"
H. S. Scheibner,	" "	Washington
R. E. Robson,	" "	Colorado.
J. H. Flynn	" "	"
C. R. Copeland,	" "	"
Pearce Wilson,	" "	"
A. P. Miller,	" "	"
Lawrence Fryberger	" "	"
H. A. Keener,	" "	"
S. A. Wilson,	" "	"
John S. Shanks,	" "	"



WHERE OUR SYSTEM STARTS—The Great Bassano Dam.